Spain.

PROBABILITY OF ANOTHER CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

From the difficulties in the way of a junction with the
Rederades, it is believed the new Lessundi cabinet will

not stand. The Cortes will not be convoked till Sep-

Holland.

DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY—EXTENSIVE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT, ETC., ETC.
The cabinet had been dissolved, and the following new
appointments made:—Foreign Affairs, M. You Hall; Juntice, Junker Curtius; Home Office, M. Vanneesen; Fimance, M. Van Doorn. The resignation of the former
ministry arose from the recent attempt of the Pops to re
establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Holland. This
affair produces as immense excitement throughout the
country, owing to the near balance of the Protestant and
Roman Catholic populations, the proportions being about
1,670,000 Dutch Reformed Church, 1,155,000 Roman
Catholics, and 240,300 other denominations.

Access to the burial place of the victims of 1848, at Berlin, has been interdicted by the police, and the place succlosed.

The contemplated issue of more paper money by the Berlin cabinet to take late consideration the means of protecting its currency from an inundation of depreciated notes.

Denmark.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBERS—RESIGNATION OF SOME OF THE MINISTERS.

By telegraph from Copenhagen we learn that the Chambers were dissolved. New elections were appointed, those of the Volksthing (Lower House) on the 27th of May, and those for the Landsthing (Upper House) on the 3d of June next. It is stated that the ministers Bang and Simen had resigned. The discussion on the succession question had brought about this result the Diet following the example of the preceding one, by refusing to set aside the succession and constitute Russia heir-general of the monarchy.

Italy.

FIEDMONT AND THE POLITICAL EXILES—ANOTHER MIRACLE AT NAPLES—THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE—EARTHQUAKE, ETC.

The President of the Piedmontere Council has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a bill demanding a credit of 400,000 francs, which sum is to be distributed, under the name of a loan, among the Lombard refugees who had been Enturaised in Predmont, and whose property was contiscated by the Austrians. Straggling exiles continue to arrive in Switzerland, chiefly Lombard women who had married Richese, and now find the meless and their children banished for no other offence than that.

Three new barracks are to be built at Milas for the Austrian troops. One range of buildings is to be located on the Place d'Armes, another at the Porta Tosa, and the third in the garden of the Pulse Baguani.

The Florence Monkew publishes the returns of the castoms of Turcany for the year 1852, amounting to 11,764,186 livres, showing a decline compared with the preceding year of 20 805 livres.

An immense sensation had been made among the plous Christians of Naples by a miracle. One of the "holy thorns" that pieced the brev of Christ shed drops of blood at one o'cleck in the mirang of the 25th March, in the chapel of the Heart of Jesus. This astonishing miracle was got up, accounts say, "to the condemnation and confusion of the errors of this age."

At 1. 35 P. M. 9th ult., a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Naples. The weather had been tempestuous all the morning, with wind from the west.

The Nasphitan correspondence of the London Daily New, in mentioning the retirement of Mr. Morris, U. S. Daarge at Naples, says his departure will be much regretted.

The Eternal City has been full of visiters, including as many as 35,000 foreigners. Our correspondent informs us of the discovery of tombs near the Via Appia, that fruitful mise of antiquarian interest, containing the ashes of the freedimen of Nevo, Pompey, and Cresar. Dr. E. Braun has nearly completed a guide to the monumental relies of Rome. The gasworks now b

Switzerland.
PROGRESS OF MINISTERIAL NEGOTIATIONS—DE-

PROGRESS OF MINISTERIAL NEGOTIATIONS—DEMANDS OF AUSTRIA RELATIVE TO REFUGEES.
In order to facilitate the coming to a good understanding with Switzerland, the Austrian ambassador has been
instructed to treat verbally respecting the complaints
made by the federation. The New Zurich Guzette of the
17th publishes the last note addressed to the Helvetic
authoraties. This note asserts that the non axistence of
an effective police system in Ticino is a sufficient proof
that the blockade of the Canton is necessary for the
tenspuility of Lombardy. After admitting that the federal commissioner is doing his duty, the note sets forth,
as the guarantee required by Austria for the future, that
the federal executive hold Cantons to their duty; and
that the Federal Council shall promise to remove from
Switzerland any refugee, upon the statement of the Austrian canvoy that he is engaged in revolutionary enterprises. At this point (if we understand the advices now
before us.) the verbal negoticitions commonce.

Turkey.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—ENGLAND'S POLICY ANMOUNCED—RUSSIAN AND TIRKISH DIPLOMACY—
BLAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANS AT BROUSSA, ETC., ETC.
Prince Menschikoff's propositions were atill pending.
He was reported to have threatened that if his demands
were not specify complied with he would leave Constantinop.* Acting under the fear, real or exaggerated of
his press. We there, measures of defence were going forward in all p. to of the Turkish empire. Lord Stratford
de Redeliffe, the Saglish minister, had arrived, as already
announced. He was received at the landing place of
Tuphana by all the English residents, who, according to
custom, accompanied him to the China. Where he
made a speech, in which he stated that the Saltan
in husbanding the resources of the country, in order, by
better management, to seeme its future prosperity.
He did not attempt to conceal the difficulties which
existed at present, and which had been lately
aggravated by political complications, but said
he hoped they were not insurmountable. This was
the only allius ion he made to the pretensions of Russia.
Little doubt was entertained by the facks that Prince
Menschikoff was charged to exact a treaty of alliance, of
fensive and defensive, on the broadest basis, and copied
from that which was concluded in 1798, when a Russian

Menschikoff was charged to exact a treaty of alliance, of fenaive and defensive, on the broadeat basis, and copied from that which was concluded in 1795, when a R. ssian fact, under command of Admiral Auspakoff, passed the Dardonelles in order to assist Egypt. The Seraskier Pash, and ariff Effendi Kasakier of Roumelin, have been designated by the Sultan to assist Rifaat Pasha in his negotiations with Prince Menschkouff. It was said that the principal articles of the treaty had been discussed and were on the eve of being concluded when the news reached Constantinople of the arrival of the French fleet at Salamis. This news, by re-animating the courages of the Turks, excited a certain degree of discontent among the Ruesians, who redoubled their activity in order to obtain at least a moral engagement from the Porte. This question of a treaty of alliance absorbs every other—even that of the Holy Places had been for the moment set aside. There was, however, it was said, another question which is also serious. Russia complains much of the revolutionary spirit which has manifested itself for some time plue past in the Danubian principalities. Sinc nationally, accuses the Prince or Servia of favoring the development of this spirit, and of shewing himself hostile to the policy of the cabinet of St. Fetersburg. On the 2d ult. Frince Menschikoff gave a grand diplomatic dianor, at which RifaatPasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the first interpreter of the Forte, were present.

Bistarbances had broken out at Broussa, in which

ter of Foreign Affairs, and the first interpreter of the Forte, were present.

Disturbances had broken out at Broussa, in which afteen Christians were killed. A Russian steamer had left for Kemlex, for the purpose of protecting the Russian subjects and other Christians. A despatch from Vienna of the 20th uit, mentioned that some fanation had caused a slight ements at Constantinopie, which was immediately suppressed. Ferhaps this refers to the adair at Broussa.

Russia

Russia.

LULL OF THE WAR SOUNDS—REPORTED VICTORY
OVER THE CIRCASSIANS.

The Trieste Guerte state: from Odessa, that a courier
had arrived from St. Peter-burg, with instructions to
sense for the present any extraordinary warlike preparatioes.

A victory by the Russians over the Circassians, was
before announced (from Russian sources.) A letter from
St. Petersburg, in the Deutsche Volkshälle, of date 31st
March, says two hundred Circassians were killed, and the
rest were hunted into the woods by the Cossacks, the
Russians having only two officers and nine privates
wounded. Very uniticaly.

Greece.
THREATENED HOSTILITIES WITH TURKEY—SENTRNCE ON GEN. MACRYANIA—THE PRENCH PLEET

TRICE ON GEN. MACRYANIA—THE PRENCH PLEET AT SALAMIS.

The Porte has laid claim to three villages in the Eparchy of Karpeuts! and collacted some troops in the neigh berhood to give more effect to its demands. What reply the Greek government has given to the note is unknown, but it immediately sent a reinforcement of one thousand men to the garrison in the neighborhood.

The sentence of death passed on General Macryania has been commuted into imprisonment for twenty years in the fortress of Palumida Naughida.

The French fleet which anchored in the bay of Salamia, on the 3d and 4th ult. consists of eight ships of the line. The flagship is the Ville de Paris. The Vice Admiral, Jacqueminot, has hoisted his flag on board the Valmy. The other vessels are the Henry IV., Jupiter, Montebello, Charlemagne, Napoleon and Bayard. The three steam frigates are the Magellan, the Mogador, and the Fane. Several other vessels were expected. The Sane and a steam-sloop, the Cato, were sent off at once to Communitation.

Sane and a steam sloop, the Cato, were sent off at once to Constantinople.

The Er glish View of Mr. Soule's Appointment to Spain.

[From the London Gio e. (Lord Palmerston's organ.) April 2:]

The selection of the minister to represent the United States at the Court of Madrid is so peculiar, that unless the intentions of President Pierce have been misreported, it carried with it unusual significancy. It would seem to imply that the new government of the United States in tends very energetic courses in regard to the European State of which Caba is so important an appendage.

Mr. Soule will find the condition of Spain not such as to be very favorable for the cool consideration of his propositions, or for the powerful maintenance of its own interests. Though some portions of the country have benefit ted very greatly from the peace which has been continued—heaven knows how—to the present day, its political organization is disordered to a degree verging on anarchy. The ministerial disorder is only a small part of the disorder, which penetrates the very framework of the State and of the government.

The attempt of the Bravo Murille government to force upon the Obries so called reforms, which the Frogresistan regarded as being copied from the coup detail in Paris, is ealy now bearing it full fruits. One detail in those reforms was a provision that the crown might introduce to reign troops into the country, without the leave of the Cortes—a proposal which aroused all that remain, of na-

tional feeling, and was, most unfortunately, calculated to offend the military pride which is rapidly taking the place of suisiocratic pride in that barbariesd country. Narvez, who was not pliant, but who was popular with the military accommunity for the sake of his victories in the countil as well as the field, was ordered to Vienna "to study the military archives." He stopped at Bayonne, and pleaded ill health; but he sent back a claim for permission to return and take his place as a Senator, or to be brought to trial. The government could not help referring his request to a committee of the Senate; and the committee falled to ratify the official view of his case. Only a minority of the committee reported that, as a military man, he owed passive obedience to orders. Two other reports were presented from the same committee, one recognizing his right to take his seat as a Senator. More than one cabinet crisis has resulted from this fead, until at last the attempt to dissolve the Cortes, without voting the annual budget, was fatal to the Roneali cabinet, and it has given place to that of Lersundi, whose Foreign Minister is M. Ayllon, recalled from the Spanish embassy to take his portfolio at Vienna.

The finencial disorder of the Spanish government is not less than the political. That it cannot pay its way, is an old dishealty; but the very successes that have been attained in its name have recently proved embarrassments. A distroguished representative, official and commercial, has been in London endeavoring to effect contracts for the completion of certain railways is Spain, with the assistance of English capital. The 'concessions' have been already arranged; the grand agent contractor is victorious, but when the great caterprise is at last in his lends, dismay arises as to the amount of responsibility entailed. Concessions are not obtained in Spain without favor; and it is understood that the Duke of Rianzares, fousband of the queen mother, has taken a very active part in promoting the negotiations. All promis

condition in accepting the embassy that he should have power to treat for the cession of that island by ourchase. Whether that report is true or not, his appointment to the embassy in Spain is one that attracts considerable notice.

The American Fisheries in the English House of Lords.

[From the London Globe, April 22.]

The Earl of Marksmurk rose (April 21) to ask a question regarding the relations between this country and the United States, on the subject of the Colonial a-herica. The noble earl commenced by referring 6 the origin of the observement for the protection of the latter. Her Majesty's present government were, of course, fully aware of the valuable nature of those fisheries, and the importance of the question would excuse the anxiety with which he would now press the noble lord (Clarendon) opposite, for information with respect to the further safety and protection of privileges to precious. He (Lord Malmesbury) was at this moment ignorant with regard to the position of the negotiations; and if the noble lord could do so without injury to the public strice, he would, perhaps, inform the House how far they had been advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and whether they were soon likely to be advanced, and it is a soon line and the late of the

The Irish Exodus.

The Galaxy Packet states that, owing to the continuous increase of canigration, there is every reason to apprehend that a sufficient number of laborers will not be found in the country to reap the ensuing harvest:—
It is with the utmost difficulty that men can be obtained at aiyanced wages, and even in the most thickly populated arrai districts, to carry out the present agricultural operations. Every morning train that leaves Evre square terminas is crowded with emigrants who generally belong that there will not be 2,000,000 of people left in Ireland.

The "incomings," meantime, are keeping pace with the

the small farming and laboring classes. Before the end of another year we really believe that there will not be 2,000,000 of people left in Ireland.

11.e. incomings, 'meantime, are keeping pace with the 'outgoings.' The same paper says:—

During the present week, the wife of a man named Michael Burke received, through the Rev. P. O'Connor, of Peterswell, near Gort, the sam of £300, which had been sent home by Burke, to enable his wife and children to join him in California. A few years since, he was forced, from the badness of the times, to emigrate to New York, whence he proceeded to California, where he has been most successful at the diggings.

From Mayo, to, the time of emigration continues with, if possible, more vigor than ever. The Castlebar Telégraph thus reports:—

Each succeeding day fresh droves of the peasantry leave this town, on a double car belonging to Mr. Bianconi, while hundreds, whose means are limited, profer walking to Dublin, as the cheapest mode of travelling. Laborers are not be be had for any mony, and the consequence is, that the spring work was never so backward at this advanced period or two scenars. But the "Cobability is, from the numbers leaving the country, the fayeat glodies, small as it must be, will be sufficient for the population."

Australia and California

Australia and California.

[From London Globe, April 22.]

Having been put in possession, by recent arrivals, of the yields and shipments of gold from Australia and California during the past year, we are enabled to deduce therefrom a comparison between the gold-fields of the two districts. The actual shipments of gold dust from San Fiancisco, by steamer, according to the manifests, in 1852, were to the value of 46½ millions of dollars. We will assume that one fourth more was taken away privately by passengers leaving; this will give us an aggregate value of about 11½ million pounds sterling. The entire population of the State, deduced from the census of 1850 and subsequent arrivals, is assumed to be not less than 300,000, of whom but 8 000 are females—a greater disproportion of the sexes than exists in any other country. Of the entire population about one half are probably engaged at the mines, although the Californian papers state only one hundred thousand are at the diggings. The gold found, divided among 150,000, would average about 771 per head. The shipments from the Australian ports in 1852, of gold dust, were:—From Port Phillip upwards of two million and a quarter ources; from Sydney one million ources. At Adelaide, Victoria, gold to the value of two millions sterling was also received in the year. So that the total gold may be fairly valued at £13,000,000 sterling. This is irrespective of any amounts brought away privately by passengers, of the quantity hoarded by diggers and lodged in the banks, and of some large amounts shipped through Van Dieman's Land.

The population of the two colonies of New South Wales.

of some large amounts shipped through Van Dieman's Land.

The population of the two colonies of New South Wakes and Victoria is stated at about 400,000. The number engased digging gold in the former colony is set down at less than 10 000; and in Victoria at 100,000. But we will assume the same number is engaged in gold seeking as in California; the average to each person would there fore be £87 per annum, or £10 per head more than in California. We have been particularly careful to underestimate the facts with regard to Australia, from the want of official data, our computations being derived from the actual shipments rejected, and statements given in the local papers. But our impression (grounced upon the estimates and information of well intermed local authorities.) is strong that the average yield per head, of the Australian gold fields, to the population employed, has exceeded £100 for the year. O' course this sum has been unequally divided; but the facts are patent and encouraging.

The Royal Italian Opera.

[From London News, April 22]
The great star of the opera has risen again in undiminished brightness. Giris appeared last night in Norma, and showed herself to be as much as ever the lyrical tragedism of the age. She never was more completely in possession of all her rare gifts of person and mind, never was more ful of health and vigor, never had an aspect of more noble and commanding beauty, a voice of greater power, or more impassioned energy in her action. Her Norma is still what it has always been univalled and alone upon the musical stage; and, often and often as we have seen her in the character, it never impressed us more deply than it did has hight with a sense of her transcendent genius. For a short while at first her voice seem ed to have lost a little of its volume, but it soon appeared that this was by no means the case. It had all the strength of last year, with even greater sweetness and purity of tone, and decidedly a greater degree of iteribility in the exception of divisions and rapid passages. Hor welcome on ler entrance was enthusiastic, and the enthusiasm went on increasing to the very end of the performance, the excitement produced by the most striking scene being as great as fit they had been entirely new to the audence.

dence
The whole opera, probably, was never better perform
ed than upon this occasion. There never has been such a
follore as Tamberlik: and Madile Bellini (a young performer, of whom we augur great things) is a graceful

and interesting Adalgies, singing with great delicacy and sweetness. The "Oroveso," too, of Formes, is a grant, and beautiful picture, superier to that of any other Legrormer we have seen, excepting only Lablache, who, is that port, (as in many ethers,) here never had a rival.

Foreign Miscellany.

The King of the Belgians has ordered the valuable picture by Louis Galliot, representing the temptation of St. Anthony, with several other pictures in the royal collection, to be sent to the Dublin Exhibition.

tion, to be sent to the Dublin Exhibition.

The deaths from the dreadful colliery explosion at Wigas, England, amounted to fifty.

Etinburg is projecting a great industrial exhibition, to be held in that city next year.

A smoke inspector has been appointed by the Town Council at Leeds, England.

The Bishop of Melbourne, Australia, has applied for a loan of £5,000 or £6,000, to import into his diocess a number of iron churches, to be set up at the diggings and elsewhere.

One night, recently, as Mrs. and Miss Doughton of Care.

numer of fron churches, to be set up at the diggings and elsewhere.

One night, recently, as Mrs. and Miss Daughton, of Cardill. Wales, were at supper, they opened an oyster in which they were surprised to find no fewer than twenty-cight pearls, some of them of good size.

A Liverpool paper says that, from the arrangements already made, it is calculated that more than 20,000 German emigrants will pass through Hull this spring and summer, in order to embark at Liverpool for the United States or British America.

The Sultan America.

The Sultan has granted a large piece of ground for a cemetery for Christians of all communions at Constantinople, and it is said that he will even pay the expenses of building a wall round it.

A colossal bust of June, found in the ruins of Carthage, has been shipped at Tunis for France. It will be placed in the Louvre.

building a wail round it.

A colossal bust of June, found in the ruins of Carthage, has been shipped at Tunis for France. It will be placed in the Louvre.

Donatello, the great Florentine sculptor, has been long working at his statue of Judith; and on giving the last stroke of the chisel to it, he was heard to exclaim, "Speak, now; I am sure you can."

So equal is the estimate of the value of gold throughout the world that a profit of one shilling upon £100 is sufficient to turn the currency of gold from England to France, or France to England.

Iccland, wih a population of 60,000, has three newspapers, the island of Sicily, with a population of two militions, has not even one.

The first acgrees ever seen in Europe were brought over by an admiral of the Portuguese navy, in 1544. He imported them for the purpose of converting them to Christianity.

The most intense cold ever known in the neighborhood of London, was en December 25th, 1796.

Leutenant Bellot to of the French navy, had arrived in England, accredited by the French navy, had arrived in England, accredited by the French povernment to the Admiratty, for volunteer service in Captain loglefield's Arctic expedition. It will be recollected that Leutenant Bellot was the faithful companion and able coadjutor of Mr Kennedy in the recent very remarkable travels of the Canadian explorer to the vest of Regent linet. The most important geographical discovery made in that almost unparalleled journey bears the name of Bellot, beatowed by Mr. Kennedy on the strait which connects the water of Regent linet with the sea, to the west of the land of Somersef, previously supposed to be an island.

The respective ages of the Cabinet Ministers of England are as follows:—Lord Lansdowne, 73; Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston. 69; Lord Cransorth, 68; Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham, 61; Sir C. Wo d, 53; Mr. Gladetone, 44; Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Sidnay Herbert, 43. Duke of Newcastle, 42; Lord Gransorth, 68; Duke of Argyle, 30.

There is a playing card factory in Lond

European Theatricals.

The "Medea," by Pacini, has been given in Verona, but was not successful. The company there is, however, a very poor one, and hardly fitted to do justice to the work.

a very poor one, and hardly fitted to do justice to the work.

Signora Parodi has been singing with considerable success at Genoa, at the Philharmonic Concerts, the directors of which almost entirely discard Italian compositions.

At Trieste, an academy for the study and practice of classical music has been founded by the marine music direct. Herr Lowerthal.

Theresa Milanello is creating even a greater sensation in Vienna, by her beautiful playing, than she did in Berlin.

The Cautte Musicale, of Naples, announces a forthcoming opera at the Teatro Nuovo, by a massatro named Raguartoph.

Herr Hölzel, the composer and singer of German tieder, has arrived in London.

Alfred Meissner, whose beautiful poetry has made him so justly celebrated in Germany, has just brought out a new five act tragedy at Prague. It has been but coldly received.

Madlle, Rosalle Theman's concert took place on Monday

new we act tragedy at Frague. It has been but coldly received.

Madlle. Rosalle Thémar's concert took place on Monday evening April 11, at Willis's rooms, London, and attract cd a most brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion.

"L'Elisir d'Amore," was played at the Royal Italian Opera, London, on Tuesday evening, April 12.

Morning concerts are beginning to be in vogue in Paris, and the city is swarming with planoforte players from every part of the globe; indeed, the immigration is ter-

and the city is swarming with planoforte players from every part of the globe; indeed, the immigration is terrific.

Madlle. Madelaine de Erohan is about to be married to a rich partner of a banking establishment in Paris. She will quit the stage.

Caroline Loyo, whose equestrian abilities were the theme of so much admiration last year at the Circus in the Champs Elysice, Paris, has accepted, as her future lord and master, Loisset, who is an equal favorite in that department at Berlin. Her retirement, in consequence of this marriage, is contemplated with great regret by a numerous circle of amateurs who never failed to encourage her efforts.

A singer of some talent, Madlle. Eugenie, was found, lately, asphyxiated in her apartments, in the Rue de Martyrs, by charcoal.

The Minister of the French Police has spread some new regulations for the cafes concerts in Paris. They are somewhat stringent. A programme of what is to be sung is to be sent to the police, and no alteration after it has been accepted is to be allowed.

The theatres of Paris are beginning to bring forward their novelties. The Vaudeville has set the example; and three new pieces appear upon the affiche.

On Saturday evening, April 16, the winter scason at "Old Prery," London closed with the performance of "The Hunchback," and a most incomprehensible afterpiece, called "Love's Disguises."

Markets.

London Monky Markets, April 22, 1 o'Clock.—The present uncertainty as to whether the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will or will not, go successfully through Parliament, occasions a generally unsettled state of things on the Stock Exchange, and to some extent also in the commercial markets, which are affected by the proposed alterations in the tariff of customs and excise duties. The result of the debates on the several important points of the budget is, therefore, looked forward to with much interest. The exports of specie to Australia continue large During the present week, the shipments include £25,000 by the Lady Flora, for Fort Phillip: £25,000 by the Investigator. for Sydney; and £22,000 by the Toronto, for Adelaide; besides which the passengers of each necessarily take some further sum. The Chowringhee has also sailed for Fort Philip, with £60,000 on freight, and, it is estimated, with £40,000 in the hands of passengers. The only importation of gold from Australia, this week, is by the Ballarat, from Melbourne, with £8,14 oz., value £312,446.

The tens of the English stock market is unaltered this.

£312,456.
The tone of the English stock market is unaltered this

The tone of the English stock market is unaltered this morning. Prices are heavy, with very little business doing. Consols for money 100½ to % do for account 100% to %; reduced three per cents 90% to %; new three and a quarter per cents, 163½ to ½; exchequer bills 4s, to 8s. premium; bank stock 226 to 7; India] stock, 250 to 3; India bonds 36 to 42 premium. These quotations show a fall this week; in the value of the funded stocks, of about ½ per cent.

The market for the foreign securities is, on the contrary, firmer, although there is not much business in course of transaction. Mexican are rather firm at yesterday's improvement, and both Greek and Equador bonds have advanced ¼ to ½ per cent, whist Buenos Ayres, Austrian and Belgian are each quoted 1 per cent higher. Russian stecks are all firm. Spanish are generally flat. Prices are as follows:—Austrian five per cents, 50 to 101; Belgian four and a half per class of the firm of the per cents, 50 to 2; Danish three per cents, 83 to 5; Danish five per cents, 104 to 6; Equador, 6¼ to ½; Greek, 9¼ to ½; Mexican three per cents, 23% to ½; Greek, 9¼ to ½; Mexican three per cents, 23% to ½; Greek, 9¼ to ½; Mexican three per cents, 23% a 24; do, deferred 11½ a 11½; Perruvian four and a half per cents 23 a 24; do, deferred 11½ a 11½; Perruvian four and a half per cents 3½ to 6¼ round a half per cents 3½ to 6½ swedish loan 2 to 1½ discount; Venezuela three and a half per cents 37 to 198; Spanish three per cents 47 to 47%; do new deferred 23% to 24; do, derifficates 6¼ to 6½; Swedish loan 2 to 1½ discount; Venezuela three and a half per cents 37 to 13%; Spanish three per cents 40 to 14; 60 deferred 16 to 18.

The dealings in railway shares are limited in number,

o 18. The dealings in railway shares are limited in number, The dealings in railway shares are limited in number, and unimportant in character and amount.

Mining shares are dull, and rather that in the generality of cases, and so are Australian banking shares. Those of the Australian Land Company are about the same as yeared as the control of the Australian Land Company are about the same as yeared as the control of the Australian Land Company are about the same as yeared to the control of the c ampten waters.

Consels have been down to 100%, but are new 100% to
1 for money, and 10 % to 14 for account.

United States made and smart week in steady demand this week, and there have been neveral large purchases of Besten eithy name and s. half per cent sterring bonds. The leading American railroad debentures have an annormal investments in these of the Chminat's and St. Louis and Chicago and Mississippi lines, which have lately been offered in the Ragidas master. Quostioned to the Ragidas master, Quostioned to the Ragidas was the Company of the Chicago and Mississippi lines, which have lately been offered in the Ragidas master. Quostioned to the Chicago and Mississippi lines, which have lately been offered in the Ragidas master. Quotation of the Chicago and the Chicago and S. Styretch Latel. Science 1969. 30 and 1969. Do. Six Good 1862. 104 and 1969. Do. Six Good 1862. 104 and 1969. Do. Six good 1862. 105 and 1969. D

tinue very satisfactory. For the sales to commence 10th proximo, the quantity has been increased to 13,609 chests.

In the Iron market a firmer feeling has been manifested, and to day we could not buy common Welsh bars under £5 2s. 6d.: while the makers are less disposed to contract for rails of ordinary specification at £3 10s. free on board in Wales. Scotch pig quiet at 53s. 6d. for good mixed numbers, cash. free on board on the Clyde. Swediah scarce at £12. Russian C.C.N.D. £16 10s.

Land is firmer, and there are no sellers of Western under 54s.

Land is firmer, and there are no sellers of Western under 54s.

Land in firmer, and there are no sellers of Western under 54s.

Linsend Cakes.—We quote British pig at £24 10s. a £25; sheet £25 10s. a £26; Spanish about £24.

Linsend Cakes.—We notice only small retail sales; at prioss rather within our last quotations.

OHS.—All kinds of fish remain naminally as last quoted, with no transactions to report; clive difficult of sale, at £63 a £69. The government proposal to abolish the duty on soop has led to a large basiness in paim, which has advanced to 55s. 6d. a 36s.; while cocoa nut is a 53s. 2d. for brown; refined quiet at 35s. Linseed has declined to 28s., at which it closes fixtly.

RICE without demand. 2.860 bags Maulmein at auction have been all bought at 9s. 6d. for fair rough, and 1,000 bags midding Coringa at 9s. a 9s. 6d. We quote Bengal white 9s. 6d. a 11s.; cargo 8s. 6d. a 9s.

SALITERE is sgain 3d. a 6d. cheaper. 1,400 bags Bengal have been offered at auction, of which about a third sold from 26s. a 29s. 6d. for 11; to 2½ 1ss. refraction the latter of fire color. Nitrate soda 18s. 6d. a 19s. 6d.

SECE.—Linseed dull at 47s. for Black Sea, and 46s. for cleutts; for summer shipment from the Azov, a cargo had been sold at 44s. delivered. Rapescel inactive; East India offering at 16s.

STILTER dull at £20 10s., both on the spet and for arrival.

India offering at 16s.

SPILIER dull at £20 10s., both on the spot and for arrival.

SPICES.—The following transactions have taken place: 455 bags pimento at 6d. a 63sd; 2 800 bags black pepper. Penang 33sd. a 33sd.; Sumatra 33sd. a 57sd; Batavia 33sd.; Aleppo 37sd; 160 bags white peoper. Singapore 93sd., with fair bold Fenang at 97sd. a 10d.; 27 cases aut megs 2s. 4d. a 3s. 9d.; 10 cases mace 2s. 10d. a 3s.; 210 cases Calicut ginger 40s. a 45s., and 700 bags rough African 26s. a 17s. 6d.

SUCAR.—We have had a quiet market this week; but refining norts have sold pretty steadily; greezy kinds, on the contrary, 6d. a 1s. cheaper. The sales of West India for the week sum up 1,400 hids, with 43,600 bags Martius and East India at auction, which have chiefly found buyers at 6d. a 1s. reduction. By private contract, a cargo of 420 tons Maceio has been sold affort for a near port, at 19s. 9d., and 1 180 cases Bahis on the spot have been taken for export on terms not made public, but believed to be from 18s. a 19s. in Havana kinds nothing done; 1,600 boxes at auction to-day were all bought in. The latest advices from the continental markets report extreme quietness.

Tallow, which advanced in consequence of the proposed abolition of the soap duties, closes flatly at 47s. a 48s. 0d.

Tra.—The proposed reduction in the duty, has given

ed abolition of the soap duties, closes flatly at 47% a 468, 904.

Tha —The proposed reduction in the duty, has given increased firmness to holders. 13,540 mackages were offered at suction on Wednesday, when 7,500 found buy ers, at full rates. Common Congou was quoted at 10% d. a 11d. a 11d.

Tix.—The price has to day been again reduced 4s.

Present rates are, block and ingot 108s; bars 109s.; refined 111s.

Freight from Liverpool to the United States had been stiff during the work. Dead weight in advance, owing to scarcity of tonnage Freight to New York, dead weight, 22s. 6d. a 27s. 6d. per ton, fine goods, 15s. a 17s. 6d.; hardware, 15s.; earthenware, 10s. To Philadel phia—dead weight, 25s. a 20s. fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s. carttenware, 15s. To Baltimore—dead weight, 25s. a 20s.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; carthenware, 12s. 6d. To New Orleans, dead weight, 30s.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 10s. per ton.

The Very Latest. BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL

Madrid, April 17, 1853.

The ministerial programme promises the development of the national credit and resources but gives no indica tion of the course which will be followed on several vermportant questions.

The Solicitor General was returned to Parliament by majory of 79 to 40.

Mr. B. Norton retired before 12 o'clock.

FIREMELS AND OMNEROUS.

COME TARKER TO

The spread search will have been seen and present the same property of the same property of

to the Board, with the recommendation that Newell Sturtevant, Esq., be chosen as his successor, the latter gentleman was yesterday unanimously elected as president. Mr. Wm. H. Scoffeld resigned his seat in the board, to give place to Mr. Holbrook, who was thereupon elected director, thus retaining his connection with the company. Mr. Sturtevant's great practical abilities and experience in the coal trade render his services as president a valuable acquisition to the company.

The amount of tolls collected on the Morris canal for

Increase in 1853......\$19,629 07 - Equal to about two hundred and fifty per ceat. If this continues throughout the season of navigation, Morris will take a preminent stand among dividend paying

stocks. that the Morris Canal Company have made a full and comprehensive report of the contemplated improvement of its valuable dock property at Jersey City. At the meeting of stockholders held to day, at Jersey City, in re

or its valuable dock property at Jersey City. In re lation to this matter, the report was unanimously adopted, and the following resolutions passed:

Resolved. That the directors of said company be requested and they are, hereby directed to issue forthwith public proposals for estimates of the cost of filling in and docking out the property referred to, upon the basis of the statement accompanying the maps; and that said directors report the offers of said proposals at an aljourned meeting of said stock holders, to be held at this place on the 28th day of May, 1833, at one o'clock

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the said properly should be improved, unless otherwise ordered by said directors, after consultation with the stock holders assembled for that purpose, upon notice given by said directors, for at least two weeks, in the public papers in Jersey City and New York.

Resolved. That the officers of this meeting be requested to sign the proceedings and furnish a copy to the Presicent and directors of said company.

With the rapidly increasing revenue from tolls, and the great value the improvements determined upon will give

great value the improvements determined upon will give o the company's property in Jersey City. it appears to us that Morris Canal stock is actually worth now more than t ever was. The gross amount of tolls during the pre-

ent season of navigation will probably exceed \$175 000.

The annexed letter is another of the series we have published lately from a gentleman engaged in investigat. ing the affairs of the coal companies located in what is known as the Cumberland coal region. The principal point presented is the fact, that for the want of proper facilities, it is almost impossible to get coal from the west-ern distinct to market. The difficulty is not in the absence of coal so much as in the limited means of trans portation. We give extracts from the last letter re-

portation. We give extracts from the ceived:—

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE—1853.

Sig.—I have now the pleasure of presenting to you a detailed statement of the capabilities of the different coal companies in this region, as rar as extent of coal property and means of transportion are conference. In presenting this statement, I shall omit those companies which are not now, nor, indeed, likely to be, brought before the public notice.

and means of transportion are conterned. In presenting this statement, I shall omit those companies which are not now, nor, indeed, likely to be, brought before the public notice.

The mention which I made yesterday (88th ult.) of the companies upon the "Jenning's Run," will be quite sufficient for practical purposes—as their capability is only limited by their means of transportation, (all of the procerty being good) which means are—first by the Mount Rayage or the Comberland Cost and Iron Company's ralligened to Cumberland; second, from Cumberland to Baltimore by the Bellimore and Ohio Failroad, or by the Chesapelate and Ohio Canal.

The Bellimore and Ohio Eailroad has been looked to as the great means—as, in fact, the cube maccum—but the Blusten has been gradually dissinating; for actual experience has fully shown that the Baltimore and Ohio road is not only increasable of supplying the wants of these companies, but is in a great means—a unwilling from the fact that the road is now pressed to its utmost capacity by regular through merchandise, in fact, in justice to themselves, the stockholders of that road cannot healtate between the seven or eight dollars a ton for merchandise and the \$1.75 for coal. To suppose that they would be will

and the \$1.75 for coal. To suppose that they would be will mig to make this saurlice would be to give them more credit for disinterestedness than actual fact would juilify. The only recourse for these companies, then, is

CITY TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, May 5—6 P. M. ASHES.—Sales of 75 bbls. were effected at \$5 50 a \$5 56 \(\) for pearls and \$5 a \$5 06 % for pots, per 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour displayed considerable activity and firm ness. The day's sales amounted to 7.000 bbls. Sour at \$4 a \$4 12½; superflue No. 2 at \$4 12½ a \$4 25; common State at \$4 62%; straight do. at \$4 62% a \$4 68%; favorite at \$4 68% a \$4 81%; mixed Western at \$4 75 a \$4 81%; straight do. at \$4 81% a 4 93%; fancy Western at \$4 93%; straight do. at \$4 81%; a \$48%; fancy Western at \$4 93% a \$5; round hoop Ohio at \$4 75 a \$4 81%; common to good do. at \$4 75 a \$5; fancy Genesee at \$5 a \$5 12%; fancy Ohio at \$5 08% a \$5 25; extra Western at \$5 18% a \$5 50; extra Ohio at \$5 25 a \$5 75; and extra Genesee at \$5 25 a \$6. Canadian was rather quiet. 200 bbls. superfine fetched \$4 75; Southern did not quiet 200 bbls. superfine fetched \$4.75; Southern did not seem very brisk. The sales included only 1,200 bbls. At \$5.12\% a \$5.25 for mixed to good; \$5.31\% a \$5.56\% for favorite; and \$5.62\% a \$6.75 for fancy, per bbl. Fine rye flour was in demand at \$3.87 and held at \$4 per bbl. Jersey meal ruled dull and heavy at \$3 per bbl. A parcel of 200 bbls. Canadian oatmeal was offered, but not bought, at \$6 per bbl. Wheet appeared in fair request. There were 6.000 bushels Eanadian white, in bond, disposed of at \$1.15. Rye was inactive at 90c, per bushel. Barley and eats remained as last noticed. Corn was more cought after, at pretty full prices; the sales reached 34,000 bushels, at 59c, a 60% for damaged; 61c. for mixed; 62c a 65c, for white; 65c, a 66c, for bushel.

CANDUSS.—Afamantine were in good demand, at 21c, a

Jersey jellow; and 66c. a 67c. for Southern do. per busbel.

CANDLES.—Adamantine were in good demand, at 21c. a 25c. per 1b. Other binds attracted little notice.

COFFRE—The day's transactious have been confined to 150 bags Java, at 11½c; 260 Rio, at 9½c. a 9½c.; and 360 St. Domingo, at 8½c. per 1b.

COFFON—The sales to day amounted to 1,700 bales, the market closing heavy.

Fratiums—Live geese retailing at 44c. a 46c. per lb.

FREGUIS—Engagements were light, and rates dull. Some cotten was reported for Liveryool at 9.32d; flour was at 2s. 2d a-ked, and grain at 6d. To London, 10 tons bone were engaged at ½d. There was no change to jaodice in rates for Havre. To California, rate-varied from doc a 65c. and occasional small lots in full clippers at higher figures. To Australia immber was at \$40 a \$50 per 1,000 feet. There were but light engagements in other articles.

per 1,000 feet. There were but light engagements in other articles.
FRUT.—Sales of 600 boxes bunch raisins have been made at \$2.75 a \$2.77½.

HAY.—The inquiry was entirely local and very limited, at f0c a \$1 per 100 lbs

HOTS —We heard that 24 bales changed hands, at 20c. a 21c. per lb.

LATES.—Eastern were in better request, at \$1.62½ per thous and.

LIME.—Rockland was more needed, at 95c. for common, and \$1.45 for lump per bbl.

Molasses.—Only 20 lbds. Muscovado found buyers, at 25c. per gallon.

OHS.—There have been 5,000 gallons linseed bought, at 62c. a 63c. per gallon.

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PROVISIONS.—Fork was dull and heavy. There were sold only 350 bbls. Western, at \$13 71½ for prime, and \$15 50 for mess. About 170 pigz, cut measts were procured at previous prices. Lard was depreciating. Sales have been made of 250 bbls. prime, at \$2½ a. 10c.; and 150 kegs do., at 102½ per lb. Beef was in good demand. The sales amounted to 300 bbls. at \$5 50 a \$6 25 for country prime; \$6 50 a \$7 25 for city do; \$9 a \$11 for country prime; \$6 50 a \$7 25 for city do; \$9 a \$11 for country mess; \$13 for city and repacked Chicago do, and \$14 for extra do, per bbl. Butter was less saleable, at 9c. a 14c for Ohio; 16c. a 20c for new Western New York: and 20c a 25c for Orange country, per lb. New cheese was actively dealt in, at \$3½ a. a 10c. per lb.

REAL Extate.—Sales at suction:—By E. H. Ladiow:—House and one lot on Tenth avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, lot 24 feet 9 inshee by 100, \$3 150; 20 lot; more or less, on Eighth avenue, between 152d and 154ch streets, together, \$7,000; 4 low on Fifth avenue, corner of 116th street, together, \$1,000; 22 lots on 100th street, 216 feet on each street, running to the Fourth avenue, together, \$6,000; 2 lots on 100th street, 510 feet from Fifth avenue, cogether, \$4,000; 7 lots on Sixth avenue between 115th and 116th streets, 201 feet 8 inches on that together, \$6,250; 2 lots on 16th street, 260 feet from Fifth avenue, each 25 by 100 feet 2 inches, \$600 cach.

Sucass were in good demand. We noticed sales of 270 hdds. Cuba. at 43% c a 54%c, and 160 Porto Rico at 5c. a 51%c, with 60 boxes brown Havana at 84%c, per lb.

Tallow tended downwards. The sales included 20,000 lbs. Philadelphia, at 9½c.; and some lots Western at 38%c, per lb.

lbs. Philadelphia, at 9 ½c.; and some loss 35 ½c. per lb.
TORACCO.—There were 80 hhds. Kentucky disposed of at 6c. 7 ½c. per lb.
WHERKET.—Sales have been made of 1,000 bbls. Ohio and prison, at 22 ½c.; and 80 hhds. drudge at 21 ½c a 21 ½c. per gallon, usual terms.